

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

This Paper is Devoted Especially to the Interests of the Farming Class.

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MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1892.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

Official Directory of Pocahontas County

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, Geo. W. Callison.
Clerk Co. Court, S. L. Brown.
Clerk Cir. Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct. (C. E. Beard, S. B. Hannah, G. M. Kee.)
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.
County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,

Attorney-at-Law,

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,

Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

D. O. J. CAMPBELL

DENTIST,

Monteary, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year.
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

D. R. H. WEYMOUTH,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

Ferry, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Has located at Marlinton. All calls promptly answered.
Office in the Skiles house.

J. B. McNEILL,

AUCTIONEER,

BUCKEYE, W. VA.

Four miles below Marlinton. Business of this kind attended to anywhere in the State. Good reference.

WILBURN SADDLE.

Any one wishing to purchase one of these excellent saddles can do no better than buy it from L. W. Herold, 113 col W. Va. march 3 6m

ACME BLACKING is cheaper at 20 cents a bottle than any other Dressing at 5 cents.

A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAYS because shoes once blackened with it can be kept clean by washing them with water. People in moderate circumstances find it profitable to buy it at 20c a bottle, because what they spend for Blacking they save in shoe leather.

It is the cheapest blacking considering its quality, and yet we want to sell it cheaper if it can be done. We will pay

\$10,000 Reward

for a recipe that will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c a bottle. This offer is open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Old furniture painted with

PIK-RON

(this is the name of the paint), looks like stained and varnished new furniture. One coat will do it. A child can apply it. You can change a pine to a walnut, or a cherry to mahogany; there is no limit to your fancies. All retailers sell it.

The Dying Pine Forests.

The widespread and universal death of the pine timber which has been going on in portions of Hampshire, Hardy, Grant and Pendleton, and Mineral Counties West Virginia; Bath, Highland, Augusta and Rockingham Counties, Virginia; and also in portions of Maryland during the last two years has been a very remarkable occurrence, exciting much curiosity and comment as to the probable cause. At the present time, the conditions in the best pine timbered districts in the affected regions is really alarming, for if the trouble continues, there will not be a living pine of any value in all that pine timbered portion of West Virginia and Virginia lying between the Alleghany range proper and the Blue Ridge, and extending at least 120 miles south-west from Maryland, a total area, possibly, of six thousand square miles.

Between the 2nd, and 7th, of this month, I traveled through about 140 miles in the counties of Hampshire, Hardy, Grant and Pendleton for the purpose of observing the condition of the pine forests, and to investigate the cause of the trouble. I examined large numbers of the healthy, dying and dead trees, and my conclusions are, that their death is caused primarily by the attack of a single species of insect, a bark beetle, (the scientific name of which is *Dendroctonus frontalis*) which has, under favorable conditions increased to such great numbers that they attack perfectly healthy trees, and by their operations in and under their bark on the upper portions of the trees, produce a diseased condition, which attracts hundreds of other species to their assistance, and the death and destruction of the trees so attacked is inevitable.

The trouble begins in a healthy forest by one or two isolated trees or groups of trees dying the first year. Doubtless millions of little beetles bred in these infested trees and emerge through the bark to attack the healthy ones, which die the next year in great numbers, and by the third year, as shown in the southern portion of Pendleton County, the entire forest is killed for miles around. The best and healthiest yellow and pitch pine trees seem to be attacked first; after which, the trouble extends to the scrub pine, and later to the white pine.

Had we known the trouble when it first commenced, possibly the spread could have been prevented, to some extent, by the introduction of parasites or natural enemies of the destructive insect; or valuable tracts of timber might have been saved by the cutting and burning of the first infested trees. At the present time, however, it is too late to think of recommending or attempting to apply a remedy. The trouble has extended far beyond the human control, and nearly all the valuable timber is either dead or dying. There is one thing that can be done, however, to prevent a total loss of millions of dollars worth of timber now dying; that is, for owners to make an earnest effort to convert all the best trees into lumber or square timber within a year after they die, owing to the large grubs and to decay.

While the destruction of the pine timber is a deplorable fact it is only one of the many resources of the region mentioned. There are yet remaining, in comparatively good health and vigor, immense forests of chestnut oak and other

valuable timber, the bark of the chestnut oak at this time, being a very important item of revenue. The region embraces some of the richest and most beautiful valleys in the world; and a large portion of the highlands now covered with dead pine, if cleared and sown to grass, and stocked with sheep would, if properly managed, add greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the now unfortunate owners. The great mortality among the pine, spruce and locust timber of the State within the last ten years, is a sad example of the millions of dollars worth of property which may be destroyed by some of our smallest forms of insects. The importance therefore, of conducting investigations with a view of preventing like devastations in the future, can not be doubted. It has been a neglected field of study by Entomologists, mainly on account of its vastness, hence, there is much to be learned by investigations and experiments.

We feel a deep interest in the preservation of our forests, and believe that much loss may be prevented by prompt action in using some of Nature's methods, one of which is the introduction of beneficial insects. To be successful in this, as in the applications of other preventives and remedies, we must be notified of the first indications of trouble, and have the unstinted cooperation and assistance of the owners of the affected timber.

A. D. HOPKINS, Entomologist.
Morgantown, W. Va.

Mr. Cleveland and His Mother.

The following letter was written by Grover Cleveland to his brother from the Mayor's office of Buffalo about the time of his election as Governor of New York:

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1882.—My Dear Brother: I have just voted. I sit here in the mayor's office alone, with the exception of the artist from Frank Leslie's Newspaper, who is sketching the office. If mother was here I would be writing to her, and I feel as if it were time for me to write to some one who would believe what I write. I have been for some time in the atmosphere of certain success, so that I have been sure that I should assume the duties of the high office for which I have been named. I have tried hard, in the light of this fact, to properly appreciate the responsibilities that will rest upon me, and they are much, too much, undervalued. But the thought that has troubled me is, can I well perform my duties in such a manner as to do some good to the people of the State? I know there is room for it, and I know that I am honest and sincere in my desire to do well; but the question is whether I know enough to accomplish that desire. The social life which awaits me has also been a subject of much anxious thought. I have a notion that I can regulate that very much as I desire, and if I can, I shall spend very little time in the purely ornamental part of the office. In point of fact, I will tell you first of all others the policy I intend to adopt, and that is to make the matter a business engagement between the State and myself, in which the obligation on my side is to perform the duties assigned me with an eye single to the interest of my employers. I shall have no idea of reelection, or of any higher political preferment in my head, but be very thankful and happy if I can serve one term as the people's Governor. Do you think that if mother were

alive I should feel so much safer? I have always thought that her prayers had much to do with my success. I shall expect you all to help me in that way.

Your affectionate brother,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Thief with a Pull.

Banco-steerer Tom O'Brien has conclusively proved after an experience covering 38 years, that he is, not only the prince of slick criminals, but the man with the biggest all-around "pull" in the world on the people whose duty it is to put him behind the stone walls and within the iron cage and to keep him there. For, although it is said that he has been a notorious criminal for almost 25 years, that he has operated in nearly every State in the Union, and that he has swindled people out of over \$600,000, he has but once been convicted of crime, and he seems to have been offered every facility for escape by those charged with his detention on both sides of the sea.

In January, 1889, by passing himself off as a brother of Erastus Corning he, with a confederate named Post, got possession of \$10,000 belonging to John M. Peck, of Albany, N. Y., through the ordinary banco process. Being arrested some time afterward in New York, he forfeited his bail and went to England, where he was again arrested. His extradition caused some trouble, but he was finally brought home last January, convicted at Albany, and sentenced to ten years in prison. The prison authorities kindly permitted him to retain his hair and whiskers, and when he was taken to Utica on habeas corpus proceedings, based on the assertion that his extradition was irregular, he was placed in the care of a keeper who permitted him to go at large, although Judge Coxe in dismissing the writ ordered his confinement in the Utica jail. He naturally disappeared and was not heard of again until he was arrested at Havre on Monday. But he slipped through the fingers of the French authorities as readily as he escaped the grasp of the American officials and at this writing is still at large, though the Havre police are professing to be vigorously engaged in looking for him. He seems to be singularly fortunate in the fact that official energy is always confined to searching for him after his escape rather than expended in guarding him when in custody.

Many are the gifts which are vouchsafed to the human race. Some men are endowed with powerful intellects, some with pleasing manners, some with untiring energy. But for general convenience, especially when one's way of life inclines to obliquity, there is no endowment of nature more effective in smoothing away rugged obstacles than a far-reaching "pull." Register.

"Thomas" occurs, on the average thirty-nine times in every one thousand names.

A young doctor wishing to make a good impression upon a German farmer mentioned the fact that he had received a double education, as it were. He had studied homeopathy, and was also a graduate of a "regular" medical school. "Oh, dot vas noding," said the farmer, "I had vonce a calf vot snoked two cows, and he made noding but a common scheer."

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

JACKSON-SLAVIN.

Slavin knocked out by the Negro in the Tenth Round.

London, May 30—The National Club was crowded to witness the Slavin-Jackson fight. After a few rounds it was evident that Slavin was no match for the big fellow, yet the former responded to the call of time, full of pluck.

Ten minutes after eleven the men entered the ring.

In the first round Jackson led off with a light tap on Slavin's body. A prolonged sparring then ensued. Twice Slavin clinched and was ordered by referee to break away. He tried to land his right on Jackson, but the latter jumped away and the round ended very evenly.

Second round—Slavin made a savage rush. Jackson always had his long left arm in Slavin's face. Three times Slavin rushed to close quarters with the same result. Jackson then assumed the offensive and drove a left and right in quick succession on Slavin's body. Slavin appeared to be tiring as the round closed.

Third—Jackson kept prodding Slavin in the mouth and left eye, and the eye began to show signs of closing. Slavin kept bearing in, but try as he would he always failed to land his dangerous right on his antagonist. In the last minute a splendid rally occurred, when Slavin hit harder and Jackson struck more frequently. Both were hard at work when time was called.

Fourth—Every time Slavin rushed he met the negro's left. Jackson having a shade the best of exchanges.

Fifth—Both fought at a terrible pace.

Sixth—Slaying worked Jackson into a corner and landed two heavy rib blows. The negro jumped out and landed a swinging left and right on Slavin's head.

Seventh—Jackson time after time banged his left into Slavin's face and before the round was half over Slavin's left eye was nearly closed.

Eighth—Slavin seemed fresher and had the best of the round.

Ninth—Slavin made a grand effort to keep on equal terms with Jackson, but received several more slinging left handed blows on his mouth and eye. Jackson used his right with great effect.

Tenth—Slavin came up very game, but weaker than he looked. After a few exchanges Jackson landed a swinging right handed blow on Slavin's throat, sending him against the ropes. Before Slavin was able to recover, Jackson was on him with both hands. Slavin became dazed from the effects of this terrible punishment. The negro fought him all around the ring and succeeded in knocking him out in the first two minutes of the round.

Jackson was then declared the victor, amid terrific cheering.

Jackson weighed 193 pounds and Slavin 185. Jackson's seconds were Parson Davis, Joe Choynski and Jim Young. Slavin's seconds were his brother Jack, Tom Williams and Tom Burrows. Mr. Angle was referee. An innovation was having the ring 20 feet in diameter instead of 21.

ROOFING, SPOUTING &c.

Any one having anything in this line to be done can do no better than to address or call and see A. W. Arbogast at Marlinton, W. Va. He keeps on hand a good supply of tin and can do any work in this line on short notice and at reasonable prices.